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group; differs from the former by the elytra being less strongly punctured, and not striate; from both by the arrangement of the colors of the elytra, which are yellow, with a broad common sutural black vitta, and a broad dorsal vitta extending from the base nearly to the tip; or they may be described as black with a narrow dorsal vitta, the lateral and apical margins yellow.

D. virgifera, pallide flava, ore, occipite, antennis, scutello, postpectoris lateribus, femorum linea superna, tibiis tarsisque infuscatis; prothorace quadrato, latitudine vix longiore lateribus fortiter marginatis subsinuatis, angulis fere rectis, dorso bifoveato: elytris vitta communi suturali, alteraque utrinque ab humero fere ad apicem extensa nigris, subtiliter punctatis, striis, (vel potius sulcis), sat profundis impressis, lateribus fortiter marginatis; antennarum articulo 3io praeecedente sesqui longiore, 4to tamen vix dimidio aequante. Long. 5—6 mm.

Two specimens found on the wild gourd near Fort Wallace. This species is intermediate both by the sculpture and the relation of the antennal joints between those of group 3 and 4, though rather to be classed with the latter because the striæ of the elytra are more grooves than striæ, and are not marked with rows of punctures; the elevated ridge next the margin is more strongly marked than the inner ones. The antennæ are three-fourths the length of the body, the 2d joint is about two-thirds as long as the 3d, but the latter is only one-half as long as the 4th; all the joints are dark colored except the 1st, which is testaceous, with a dark line above.

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**COLEOPTERA of the U. S. Coast Survey expedition to Alaska,
under charge of Mr. George Davidson.**

BY JOHN L. LE CONTE, M. D.

I have recently received from Mr. George Davidson of the U. S. Coast Survey a small collection of insects made by him and his assistants Dr. Albert Kellogg, and Mr. W. G. W. Harford, during his recent very successful exploration of our newly acquired territory, Alaska. Although the number of new species is not large, I have thought it desirable to make known the results as speedily as possible, in order that encouragement may be given to chiefs of other parties who may be placed in a position to do service to collateral sciences by knowing that their labors are fully appreciated; and that those who are not exposed to the toils and dangers of field service, will not permit the results their work to be lost. It has been my privilege on former occasions, to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Davidson for large and valuable collections from our Pacific States. The collection contained, besides species of hymenoptera, hemiptera and diptera, 68 species of Coleop-

tera, most of which have been already described: of these 14 are recognised by me as belonging to Alaska, and 54 to California.

CYCHREUS Fabr.

Specimens of *C. cristatus* are contained in the collection, and give me the opportunity of adding to the present communication some notes on the species of this genus which have been found in our Pacific possessions. It happens by a fortunate coincidence that I have received from Dr. Horn about the same time, specimens of *C. velutinus* Mén. I have also seen in the collection of Mr. Ulke a specimen of *C. angulatus* Harris; of the described species, therefore, only *C. dissolutus* Schaum and *C. subtilis* Schaum, remain unknown to me.

- A. Legs and antennæ very long and slender; the latter three-fourths the length of the body, with the fourth joint but little shorter than the fifth; color above dull, without lustre; striæ of elytra very fine, punctured; ♂ with joints 1—3 of the front tarsi spongy beneath, the 4th with two small tufts of yellow hairs:
- Thorax more strongly narrowed behind, and more strongly margined, intervals of elytra equal, margin metallic-green. Alaska to California..... 1. *angusticollis* Fischer.
- Larger; thorax less narrowed behind, and very narrowly margined; color dull purplish-black; elytra margined with dark blue, three of the intervals more distinct. Southern Oregon. 2. *velutinus* Mén.
- B. Legs stouter; antennæ not more than two-thirds the length of the body, with the second joint about one-half as long as the third; color above not altogether dull; elytra strongly, or at least distinctly punctate-striate:
- a. ♂ with joints 1—3 of the anterior tarsi spongy beneath, the 4th with tufts of hairs and a few papillæ; elytra at the sides and apex deeply striate, intervals convex, interrupted, especially at the sides and tip:
- Thorax strongly narrowed, but not constricted behind; elytra æneous, with bright metallic margin. Oregon and Alaska.
3. *marginatus* Dej.
- (15 mm. Black, thorax strongly constricted behind... 4. *dissolutus* Schaum.
- b. ♂ with the joints 1—3 of the anterior tarsi spongy beneath:
- Head strongly tricarinate, middle carina high, irregular. California.
5. *cristatus* Harris.
- Head with a moderately elevated medial carina. Vancouver.
6. *angulatus* Harris.
- Head not carinate:
- Thorax broad, gradually strongly narrowed behind, intervals of elytral striæ somewhat interrupted. California..... 7. *obliquus* Lec.
- Thorax narrow, moderately constricted behind. Calif.... 8. *striatus* Lec.
- Thorax broad, suddenly and strongly constricted behind:
- Elytra less convex, strongly margined. California... 9. *cordatus* Lec.
- Elytra ventricose, narrowly margined:
- Smaller and broader. California..... 10. *interruptus* Mén.
- Larger, less broad. California..... 11. *ventricosus* Dej.

- c. ♂ with the joints 1—2 of the anterior tarsi spongy beneath:
 Thorax semiopaque, very strongly constricted behind; striæ of elytra punctured. California12. *striatopunctatus* Chaud.
 Thorax very dull, less strongly constricted behind; striæ of elytra very coarsely punctured. California13. *punctatus* Lec.
 (17 mm. Thorax gradually narrowed behind, elytra with rows of very fine punctures. California14. *subtilis* Schaum.
 C. Legs stouter, antennæ less slender than in the other species, but little longer than the head and thorax, second joint very little shorter than the third; elytra granulated, and with rows of large tubercles. Oregon and Vancouver...15. *tuberculatus* Harris.

Remarks and synonyms.

2. *C. VELUTINUS*.—Though closely allied to *C. angusticollis* this species is very easily distinguished by the bluish-black color, destitute of lustre, and by the thorax being narrower, more gradually narrowed behind, and more finely margined; the elytra are striate in the same manner, with approximate rows of small points, but three of the intervals are wider and more obvious, and the margin is very dark blue instead of green. Specimens were collected in Southern Oregon and given to me by Dr. G. H. Horn.

5. *C. CRISTATUS* Harris.—This species is evidently *C. reticulatus* Motsch.; the description of Mannerheim (*Bull. Mosc.* 1853,) is quite characteristic. All the specimens I have seen are from Northern California.

7. *C. OBLIQUUS*, n. sp.—The single specimen which I designate by this name differs from all the others before me, except *C. marginatus*, by the thorax being strongly but gradually narrowed behind, with the sides oblique and scarcely sinuate, not constricted. The elytra are broad and ventricose as in *C. punctatus*; the striæ are deep, strongly punctured, and the intervals are narrow and interrupted towards the tip and margin. The color of the thorax is a very dull opaque black, as in *C. punctatus*. California, near Sacramento. Mr. S. S. Rathvon.

10. *C. CONSTRICTUS* Lec.—This species, of which I found two males near New Almaden quicksilver mine in California, differs from *C. ventricosus* only by the thorax and elytra being rather broader, while the insect is much smaller. It is evidently the species figured by Motschulsky as *C. interruptus* Mén.

11. *C. VENTRICOSUS*.—I learn by the remarks of Dr. Schaum, (*Berl. Ent. Zeit.* 1863. p. 71), that I was in error in placing *C. striatopunctatus* Chaud. as a synonym; and that the latter has but two joints of the front tarsi of the male papillose beneath: this being the case, it

is the same as *C. alternatus* Motsch.; while the other large species having three joints of the male front tarsi papillose, and which I regard as the true *ventricosus*, is *C. ovalis* Motsch.

PROMECOGNATHUS Chaud.

P. crassus, niger nitidus, thorace latitudine vix sesqui longiore, postice angustato, et lateribus sinuato, angulis posticis rectis, apice quam basi fere duplo latiore; elytris ovalibus thorace conspicue latoribus, latitudine vix sesqui longioribus, humeris fortiter rotundatis, dorso versus suturam obsolete seriatim punctatis. Long. 10.5—16 mm.

California. Varies greatly in size, the smallest specimen being scarcely longer than *P. lucissimus*, but proportionally much stouter. The elytra in the last named species are more than one-half longer than their width, while in *P. crassus* they are very distinctly broader, being only about one-third longer than their width.

The episterna of the mesothorax in all of the specimens of both species before me, attain the middle coxal cavities as distinctly as in any species of *Scarites** which I have examined; not at all as in *Miscodera* and other Broscini, in which they are completely cut off from the coxal cavities.

SIMPLOCARIA Marsh.

S. inflata, rotundato-ovata, valde convexa, nigro-aenea nitida, pilis pallidis subtilibus erectis vestita, capite thoraceque subtiliter punctatis; elytris punctulatis, haud striatis; subtus piceo-testacea, pedibus antennarumque basi dilutioribus, his articulis 5 ultimis obscuris. Long. 4.5 mm.

One specimen, California. This species is easily known by its very inflated form, resembling in outline *Amphicyrta simplicipes*. The head is more strongly punctured than the thorax; the latter is at base more than twice as wide as its length; it is strongly narrowed in front, and much rounded on the sides, the apex is broadly rounded at the middle, and the base is truncate; the apical angles owing to the compression of the sides appear sharp and narrow, the basal angles are nearly rectangular. The elytra are feebly and finely punctured, a little wider than the thorax, and but little longer than their width, much deflexed behind, and conjointly rounded at tip.

S. nitida Motsch., from Alaska, resembles this species in pubescence, but is very much narrower, and the elytra are more distinctly punctured.

On comparing a specimen of *S. metallica*, from Kenai, with the unique from Lake Superior, upon which I established *S. tessellata*,

* Conf. Schaum, Berl. Entom. Zeitschr., 1864, 124; where this opinion is disputed, and the affinities with *Broscus* defended.

they do not appear to me distinct in any important respect; the outer striæ of the elytra are somewhat more obliterated in the latter than in the former.

THROSCUS Latr.

T. validus, nigro-piceus, fusco-pubescent, capite convexo punctato, haud carinato, oculis convexis; thorace fortiter punctato, punctis subvariolosis; elytris tenuiter striatis, striis parce punctatis, interstitiis subbiseriatim punctatis, tarsis piceo-testaceis. Long. 5 mm.

One specimen, California. This species is allied to *T. punctatus* Bonv., but differs by the striæ of the elytra being very fine, and but slightly impressed; they are marked with distant punctures larger than those of the intervals, which are arranged somewhat in two irregular series.

T. sericeus, fuscus subrufescens, pube helva appressa brevi dense vestitus, capite punctulato, bicarinato, carinis integris, oculis profunde impressis; thorace confertim punctato; elytris striis bene impressis, punctatis, interstitiis subbiseriatim punctatis; antennis obscure ferrugineis, tarsis flavo-testaceis. Long. 2.5 mm.

Three specimens from San Francisco given me by Mr. Ulke. This species resembles in form *T. Chevrolatii* Bonv., but the head is more strongly bicarinate, and the pubescence is much shorter, finer and denser; by this last mentioned character, it differs from all the other species known to me.

FACTOPUS Lec. (n. g. Throscidæ.)

This new genus is founded upon an undescribed Californian insect, resembling in its characters and form *Throscus*, except that the antennæ instead of being clavate are fusiform, and the hind tarsi are received in deep narrow grooves impressed on the first, second and third ventral segments in the same manner as the grooves for the middle tarsi in both genera are impressed on the metasternum.

It will therefore be only necessary to give at present a description of the antennæ to enable this genus to be recognized.

Antennæ a little longer than the head and thorax, received in very deep sinuous grooves, which terminate in the space under the hind angles of the prothorax; 1st joint obconical, nearly twice as long as the 2d, which is slightly transverse; 3d—7th nearly square, closely articulated, about equal in thickness to the 2d, 8—10th very little larger, also quadrate and closely united, 11th one-half longer, pointed at the tip.

Tarsi long and slender, received in grooves, which are well defined; those for the middle pair are on the metasternum, divergent, and

attain the hind coxæ; those for the hind pair extend from the base of the 1st ventral segment to the hind margin of the third, and are also divergent.

P. Hornii, elongatus, nigro-piceus, subtiliter helvo-pubescent, capite convexo punctato; thorace fortiter punctato, punctis subvarioloris, latitudine baseos brevior, antrorsum valde angustato, lateribus obliquis rectis, angulis posticis validis planis, paulo inflexis; elytris parallelis apice obtuse rotundatis; striis profundis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis. Long. 5.5 mm.

California; one specimen given me by Mr. H. Ulke. I have seen one also in the collection of Dr. G. H. Horn, to whom it gives me much pleasure to dedicate this interesting addition to our fauna, in commemoration not only of his continued labors during several years, in our Pacific States, but also of the many valuable observations on the Coleoptera of those regions published by him since his return.

EXOPIOIDES Guér.

E. incisa, rufo-picea, elytris obscure ferrugineis, supra subtilissime, subtus longius pubescens; capite dense granulato, inter oculos linea frontali transversa impresso, occipite transversim impresso, foveaque media nitida insculpto; thorace capite paulo angustiore, ab apice sensim angustato, latitudine apicis haud longiore, valde convexo, dense subtiliter granulato et rugoso, apice vage, basi fortiter licet anguste marginato, dorso canaliculato; elytris cylindricis postice declivibus, apice singulatim emarginatis et bidentatis, basi punctatis, postice sensim granulatis. Long. 13 mm.

One specimen, California. This interesting species has the form of *Polycaon*, but differs from that genus by the antennæ having only 10 joints; and of these 10, the 3d and 4th are really connate, and only a slightly sinuous outline is left to indicate the compound nature of the joint. The labrum is larger, more prominent and more deeply emarginate than in *P. Stoutii* and *oripennis*, but scarcely more so than in *P. exesus*; in *P. pubescens* the labrum is very transverse, and not emarginate. The 4th and following joints of the antennæ of the two species first named are much longer than the 3d, in the last two the 3d and the following to the 8th are equal in length. In the first two the tufts of hair on the 2d and 3d tarsal joints are very short, in the last two much longer, and in *Exopioides* still longer and denser, so as to closely resemble membranous lobes.

It is proper to add to the characters given above that the front tibiae of *Exopioides* are shorter, and more triangular in form, and that the terminal hook is stouter and more curved than in *Polycaon*; the onychium of the last tarsal joint is quite distinct.